Their Grief Seems to be of the Pent-Up Kind Suddenly Let Go—A Few Specimen Tears From Various Localities, and the Results of Their Sudden Drop.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.-The greatest flood Plainfield has ever known followed the heavy and unusal down-pour of rain yesterday afternoon and a number of washouts and broken dams are re-

At four o'clock Coddington's dam on Stony Brook gave way, and the large body of water carried away the Coddington ice-houses and threatened the Green Valley with total desolation. The damage will prove to be heavy, for

many barns and other buildings were

washed away. At twenty minutes to six o'clock, Seer's Dam, on Green Brook, collapsed, precipitating water directly through the center of this town. Green Brook divides the counties of Somerset and Union, and running through the town centre, is built entirely over. When the water in a great torrent rushed down the stream and blocked by buildings forced its way Into the streets, Somerset street was completely flooded, and many small buildings were washed away and demolished. Several houses along the brook were flooded and the inhabitants were compeled to move in short order.

French's mill and carriage factory are threatened, and if the rain continues they will probably go. All the cellars and first floors on Somerset street are flooded, and the damage

to property will be great.

Most Severe Storm in Years. NEWARK, N. J., July 31.-The rain storm vesteday and last-night did great damage to the northern part of New Jersey. The Fritz dam burst and flooded Ross Park which had been fitted up at a cost of \$40,000. The Delaware, Lackawana & Western tracks near Morristown are submerged, and traffic over the road suspended. There is great fear in the Orange Valley lest the reservoir will overflow. Three houses have been swept away

and three persons are reported drowned. At Milburn the damage already done is estimated at \$150.00. The storm is certainly the most severe that has visited this locality for many years. In Newark many factories were compeled to shut flown as the cellars were flooded.

With the Force of a Cyclone. HAVERHILL, Mass., July 31.-The severest storm which has visited this section for many years came here with the force of a cyclone yesterday afternoon. Trees were suprooted, houses unroofed, fances leveled and telegraph wires blown down. The pathway of the storm was about half a mile wide. Travel was delaved for several hours at Elm Corner, where a large tree was uprooted and thrown directly across the road. While the storm lasted business had to be almost entirely suspended, owing to the intense darkness which prevailed.

Terrific Rain-Storm at Elmira N. V. ELMIRA, N. Y., July 30 .- A terrific rainstorm that commenced at three o'clock and lasted until half-past six this moraing raised the Chemung river has been badly damaged and shippex here have been notified by the Delawars, Lackawana & Western road that to be received until further notice.

Wind and Rain. CONCORD, N. H., July 31 .- A violent storm of wind and rain struck this section yesterday afternoon, and the resulting damage to property amounts to many thousands of dollars. The roof of the State Arsenal was blown off and crrried away, as was also the roof of Cummins' furniture store, which was badly damaged by rain.

Thousands of Acres of Cotton and Corn

Submerged. NEW ORLEANS, July 31 .- The Times-Democrat Duck Hill (Miss.) special says: | 000. The rain-fall Monday night and yesterday was the hardest for years in this section. All the large streams have overflowed their banks. Thousands of acres of cotton and corn are submerged. Many fences and bridges have been swept away. The indications are for more rain.

THE BLACK DIAMOND.

Detailed News of the Seizure of the British Sealer Black Diamond for Taking Seals in Behring Sea - The Rush, when Last Seen, was Rushing After More

San Francisco, July 31 .- The steamer Dora arrived from Behring Sea Monday night, and brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. On July 11 the Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The captain of the Black Diamond refused to obey the order. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered a lowering of ports, and the guns were run out. This action caused the schooner to heave to. Captain Sheprd and Lieutenant Tuttle then boarded the English craft, and asked for her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the ship's papers. Captain Shepard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges off the strong box and the captain's chest, thereby securing the papers. A search of the vessel disclosed 103 sealskins which had been taken in

Behring Sea. Captain Shepard placed a non-commissioned officer in charge of the Black Diamond and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions. The captain of the Black Diamond made the statement that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention to the Rush in case she overhauled him. He would not have surrendered if the Rush had not had a force su-

The Dora says on the way down from St. Paul's Island the Rush was seen in close pursuit of six sealers and that additional captures have undoubtedly been made by this time.

Forest Fire Started by Sportsmen. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., July 30 .-The forest fire which has been raging in this vicinity for several days was started over a week ago by some sportsmen in No Name Canyon, whereby Mr. J Brown, his family and a party of ladies narrowly escaped death, only escaping by wading a creek or nearly two miles on their hands and knees. Mr. Brown lost two valuable horses. The fire has now spread, and covers an area of over ten square miles. The entire air in the western slope is filled with smoke. Reports from Red Cliff, Leadville and other points say that the sun is obscured. No Name and Grizzly mountains are one mass of fire.

Taken Away for Safe-Keeping.

McMillan and Edward Banks, the two former white and the latter colored, were brought here yesterday from New Philadelphia, O., by Sheriff Bowers of Tuscarawas County and three deputies, and | ments throughout Europe meant continlocked up in the jail for safe-keeping. ued peace rather than war. England The men are all charged with criminal assault, and through fear that the jail at that country showed the ability to govern New Philadelphia would be broken open and the prisoners lynched by the infuriated citizens of the town, Sheriff Bowers concluded that it would be best to bring them here for safe-keeping. But the Cretan question, and added that England did not desire to possess Crete. He maintained that the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded that it would be best to bring the government's concluded the government's concluded the government that the government the government the government that th them here for safe-keeping. Banks, the colored man, assaulted a little girl at ling order and prosperity to the sister island. Urious two weeks ago.

PISCATORIAL.

The Work of the United States Fish Commission for the Last Fiscal Year-Millions of Various Species of the Finny Tribe Propagated and Distributed Throughout the Rivers and Lakes of

the Country. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The United States Fish Commisson distributed it Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska during the past fiscal year 100,000 yearling fish of the indigenous species of the Mississippi Valley, consisting of catfish, buffalo, croppie, white and black bass, sun fish, pickerel, white perch, wall-eye pike and native carp. Of brook trout eggs there 207,000 sent to the different State fish commissions, and a deposit of 21,000 was made in the public waters of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. A plant of 12,000 one-year-old trout was made in the waters of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, the bulk of them being put in the waters of the two States last named. During the season 58,000 rainbow trout eggs were shipped from the Northville (Mich.) station of the commission and 110,000 from the Wytheville ous Spithead maneuvers. (Va.) station to the various State commissions for planting in suitable waters.

One-year-old fish to the number of 90,-000 were distributed as follows: To Insight-seers. diana, 9,000; Iowa, 15,000; Michigan, 11,-200; Nebraska, 5,400; Ohio, 2,000; Kentucky, 4,000; Tennessee, 500; Georgia, 1,500; North Carolina, 3,200; Virginia, 23,-000: West Virginia, 200; Maryland, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 12,000. Lake trout to the number 3,000,000 were distributed during the season, 2,000,000 going to the State commissions and 1,000,000 of fry to lake Superior near Duluth. Of the yearlings

fornia salmon fry 5,000,000 were deposited in the Clackamas river and its tributaries, 4,000,000 in the Little Sacramento and its tributaries, and 1,500,000 in the McCloud river. In the disposition of Atlantic salmon New York got 750,000. Land-locked ing in the extreme. As the imperial salmon eggs numbering 600,600 were distributed to the several State commissions. Of the German carp 136,000 were supplied for private pond culture to 3,000 applicants, representing thirty-eight States and ten Territories. The usual

of this species 14,000 were deposited in

the waters of Indiana and 10,000 in Michi-

gan. The distribution of Loch Leven

trout eggs was as follows: Nebraska,

30,060; Wisconsin, 30,000; Pennsylvania.

50,000; New Hampshire, 50,000. Of Cali-

number of carp furnished to individual applicants varies from 12 to 20. There were also deposited in the public waters of the country about 35,000 of this species, as follows: Dakota, 3,000; Kansas, 1,000; Ohio, 12,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Florida, 10,000; Georgia, 2,500; North Carolina, 5,500; Virginia, 1,000; Maryland, 4,000.

During the year there were distributed 10,000 goldfish to 1,500 applicants in the several States and Territories. Redeye perch to the number of 5,000 were disributed during the year to applicants in Massachusetts, New York, Marvland. Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Off the coast of Massachusetts, 20,000,000 codfish and 8,000,000 pollock were deposited during the year. The Sandusky (O.) five feet to-day. Considerable dam- station of the commission collected durage has been done along the ing the year 150,000,000 whitefish eggs, and creeks. The bridges in Watkins Glen | the Alpena (Mich.) station 45,000,000. Of were damaged by the flood. The Fall | these, 30,000,000 were distributed to the Northwestern States bordering on the lakes.

The distribution of the fry produced at the Sandusky, Alpena and Duluth stareight ffor the Cowanesque Valley will tions was as follows: Lake Superior, 10.000,000; Lake Erie, 40.000,000; Lake Huron, 35,000,000, and 5,000,000 were deposited in the public waters of Idaho. Washington Territory and Oregon. Wall-eye pike to the number of 50,000,000 were deposited principally in the public waters of Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

During the season 101,768,000 shad fry were deposited as follows: Tributaries of Narragansett Bay, 4,265,000; tributaries of North Atlantic coast, 1,803,000; Hudson river and tributaries, 6,200,000; Delaware Bay and tributaries, 28,000,000; Chespeake Bay and tributaries, 54,000,-

THE SEAL POACHERS.

No Trouble Anticipated by the Govern. Canadian Schooner Black Diamond.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The State Department has not yet received any demand for the release of the Canadian sealing ressel Black Diamond, but such a demand is expected by some as soon as the British Government learns officially of the seizure. No serious trouble with Great Britain is apprehended by Department officials, however, for the reason that it is to the interest of Great Britain and all other great commercial countries that these seals should be preserved from the slaughter of piratical sealing craft. The United States, they say, protects them against our own and foreign poach-

Assistant Secretary Batcheller, talking with a reporter to-day, said that the Treasury Department had no part in the political or diplomatic side of the ques-

"I don't see how there can be much trouble about it," he said: "for no nation can afford to throw these fisheries open to destruction. The commercial interests of the world are too seriously involved. The protection we give is for the benefit of the whole world. The habits of the seal are well known. They make three visits to these islands. On the last visit, when they are not breeding or with young, they are taken. We limit the number that may be taken in any one year, and provide that the females shall be preserved, only five per cent. of the catch being allowed to be of that sex. At certain times of the year they disappear. No one knows where they go - perhaps out in the deep water. Again, they are seen in the sea far from the shore. That is where they are killed by these poachers, and the mothers with their young are the ones that suffer, because they are the only ones to be got in any numbers. By the killing of the females when with young this way, the whole brood would soon be destroyed. England can not afford to have this done."

The Telegraphic Service Controversy. NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- The contest against the present rates for telegraphic service to the United States Government by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which Postmaster-General Wanamakar is urging, seems in a fair way of being decided against Mr. Wanamaker on the ground that the demand is unreasonable. President Norvin Green of the Western Union said yesterday: "After consultation with our attorneys, the Western Union has concluded to go right on doing the Government business, and then test its claim to a fair compensation for its work in the Court of Claims in Washington, should such a course become neces-

The Lord Mayor's Banquet. London, Aug. 1 .- The usual ministerial speeches were made at the Lord Mayor's bauquet last night, but revealed but little of the government's policy. Lord Salisbury insisted that the military armawould continue to occupy Egypt until itself. He saw no danger of trouble from

VISITING HIS GRANDMA.

Emperor William of Germany on a Visit to His Royal Grandma, Queen Victoria Who Kissed Him on Both Cheeks-A

"Thundering" Reception. LONDON, Aug. 2.-According to programme the Prince of Wales left Portsmouth harbor in his yacht, the Osborne, at half-past twelve o'clock to-day, and proceeded outside the Solent to await the arrival of the Emperor of Germany on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. As the yacht steamed out of the harbor she was saluted by the guns on shore and on the war vessels. Shortly before the departure of the royal yacht the German squadron was sighted straming toward Portsmouth, and pilots were immediately dispatched to take charge of their movements. The weather at Portsmouth is superb, the bright sunshine being tempered by a cooling breeze. Every thing has been put in readiness for the arrival of the German Emperor, and the crowd which are constantly arriving by every available means by far surpass in numbers the attendance which has marked any previ-

The enormous government flotilla and numerous private craft as well as all available space on shore are packed with

RECEPTION AND LANDING OF THE KAISER. The spectacle attracted to the shore of the Solent hundreds of th ousands of people, while the water was literally covered with every conceivable form of craft bearing sight-seers, most of which, as did all of the war vessels and transatlantic liners, serving as excursion steam. ers, displayed the German flag. As the yacht Osborne approached the

Hohenzollern, the Prince of Wales signaled his greeting to the Kaiser, to which the latter responded. The Osborne then accompanied the Hohenzollern with her escort through the lines of war vessels drawn in "parade" to receive her. Every vessel, both German and English, was in holiday attire, and the spectacle German fleet steamed slowly through the narrow ailse left between the gaily-decked war-ships-the flower of the British navy-was impos-

yacht passed each ship she was saluted by loud huzzas from the tars spread out upon the yards or ranged upon the decks, followed by the booming of the ships' guns which shot out their tongues of flames again and again until the Hohenzollern was hidden by the smoke. Then other voices took up the welcoming huzzas and other cannon boomed forth thunderous greetings. Through this gauntlet of fire and smoke the Hohenzollern passed with the ironclads Deutschland, Kaiser Preuser and Friedsrich Der Grosse and the frigate Zeiten in her wake. Off Cowes Admiral Sir Edward Commercil went on board the Hohenzollern while Vice-Admiral Baird and the other flag officers, with General Sir L. S. Smith, awaited the Kaiser's landing at Trinity pier. Here he disembarked and proceeded to Osborne, where he was welcomed by his

will dine with the Queen this evening. At the conclusion of the naval displays at Spithead, Emperor William will leave for Aldershot to witness the military re- Republican organ; and orators were view, arriving there on Wednesday. He will return to Osborne in the evening pay a farewell visit to the Queen, and will rejoin his fleet on the following day

grandmother, the Queen. The Emperor

for his homward voyage. The Emperor's proposed visit to the Sultan occasions considerable uneasiness in St. Petersburg, where the reports of immense war preparations on the part of Turkey have already had the effect of quickening Russian sensibilities. Unless some satisfactory explanation is given by Turkey of her warlike attitude, it is extremely doubtful if Emperor William will care to assume the risk of offending the Czar by visiting Constantinople at this

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- The Queen, in receiving the Emperor of Germany at Osborns yesterday, did so with every demonstration of affection, kissing him on both cheeks. Last night the vessels of both the English and German fleets off Cowes and Osborne were brilliantly illuminated, and the effect as viewed from the shore was magnificent.

IN THE DOMINION

The Canadians Indignant Over the Selzures of Their Sealers by the United States-Cauada's Military Strength-Re-

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 3.—The dullness in official circles has been dispeled by the recent news of the seizure of a British vessel in Behring sea. The excitement occasioned by the affair is intense. The Canadians are slow to understand why the American Government should not entertain the same opinion regarding international laws and the three-mile limit on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coast. The authorities here still continue to discuss the American pretensions as to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea. At present the Governor-General is in direct communication with the British Government, which favors a cautious policy. The Canadian Government is indignant over repeated seizures on the high seas, and has asked England in plain language to protect their interests. The effect of a refusal to sacrifice imperial interests for a domestic one is hard

The press of Canada is a unit in denouncing the seizures. Of course, nobody thinks of going to war. The dispute has directed attention to Canada's military strength. The active military force exceeds 36,000 men. On the basis of the last census, Canada can put 1,500,000 men in the field.

The anti-Jesuit agitation is a domestic quarrel, which tends to estrange Catholics and Protestants. The opposition of the latter to the incorporation of the Jesuits is not diminishing. It has placed the government in ah awkward position, especially after the unqualified support of the government policy last session. Six hundred Protestant petitions, signed by fifty-five thousand Canadians, asking for the disallowance of the Jusuit bill of incorporation were presented to the Governor-General at Quebec yesterday.

Increased Activity at the Front. CAIRO, Aug. 3 .- Advices from Toski bring news of increased activity at the front. General Grenfell reconnoitered the dervish camp, when the dervishes fell upon the Egyptian cavalry in force and killed twenty-seven of their number, forcing the remainder of the detachment to withdraw. Later, Lieutenant Daguillar attacked the dervish position in front of the village of Masmas, and drove the enemy from the field, when they left fifteen dead behind them. Deserters are coming in to the Egyptian camp in large numbers. They report that the dervish leader, Wad-el-N'Jumi, is determined to fight to the last. A battle is expected soon.

An Important Customs Seizure. important customs seizures of the year has just been made at Hamilton. It consists of 1,325 bags and seventy-five barrels of Muscovado sugar, valued at over twenty thousand dollars, consigned to Mr. Reid, of Hamilton. The owners are tection. either Turnbull, Stewart & Co., of West Indies, or George Cristell, of New York. The grounds of the seizure are false invoicing and excessive undervaluation. The seizure was made upon information received that at the date of the shipment

JOHN BULL'S INFLUENCE. How It Is Making Itself Felt Under Re

publican Patronage.

controlling influence over the Demowere repeatedly warned against the N. Y. Times. schemes of the British manufacturers to secure control of our trade and inthe wicked Democrats. Forged extracts from English newspapers were circulated freely by Mr. Herbert Radclyffe, and other Republican agents. to show that England was particularly interested in the success of the Democratic party. The forgeries were exposed, but they were circulated all the same until election day. The party which was to save American workingmen from the clutches of John Bull regained power, and now we find that the British manufacturer has a stronger hold on American industries than he ever dreamed of before. English capitalists are buying up mills, factories and furnaces and the "pauper imported in large quantities despite all laws to the contrary. An Englishman is in a confidential position at the White House, and another representative of John Bull is to make out the eleventh census and report on the condition and progress of American industry. The American markets are fast passing into the hands of British capitalists, and that vaunted palladium of our liberties, the sacred tariff, en-

ables those foreigners to effect an easy

conquest of our country.

With Englishmen running our mills, iron works and other industries, and imported laborers replacing American working-men, the feelings of those who allowed themselves to be deceived last year by the most transparent cheats, must be of a very unpleasant kind. They received ample warning that the so-called protective tariff was calculated to leave them the prey of syndicates and foreign speculators, who had only to place themselves under its protection in order to fleece labor and to secure the control of our markets. That infallible panacea so eloquently recommended to American working-men last year turns out to be a protective tariff for British capitalists, who are enabled to keep out all competition after gaining control of our markets. In one respect the and was prepared to bid high for pected by the most rabid protectionist party warned the country against the schemes of John Bull, assumed the reins of government. British capital should have such a foothold here and British manufacturers should be enjoying the benefits of our war tariff. When American working-men in every branch of industry find their wages reduced, or the "pauper labor of Europe" taking their places, they may realize, perhaps, what little dependence may be placed on Republican promises and assertions during a Presidential campaign. - Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

WHY FARMERS ARE POOR. A Condition of Things Due to Oppressive

Why are farmers poor? This ques tion is exciting much discussion in the special agricultural journals. It seems to be agreed that farmers are poor, and all the communications published that are written by leading farmers all over the States and Territories unite in this admission. The reason for the prevailing poverty among half the population is not so much a cause of dispute as might be expected. Burdens that fall unequally and that lie like an incubus upon the agricultural interests are recognized by all as the chief cause of this distress among the farmers. Increasing taxes, chief among which is that which comes like a thief in the night under cover of a false theory and pretense, but which cuts into the farmer's pocket at every turn and mulcts him ruinously every time he makes a purchase of any thing needful in household business. The onerous tariff presses upon the farmer like those exactions levied upon agriculture in such misgoverned countries as Turkey, Egypt and India, and which take every thing from the cultivator of the soil except a bare living, which is left to him that he may continue to live

and work and be taxed. One example of how the farmer is taxed may be given as it comes to the knowledge of the writer. A manufacturer of woolen goods in Scotland advertised in an English farmers' journal that he would sell his cloths at retail to farmers or exchange them for wool. The writer wrote for samples and prices of the goods. They were of excellent quality; Scotch tweeds, cheviots and such cloths as make the best clothing for farmers, | Post (Ind.). and were of pure wool and free from "shoddy," "mungo" and the waste trash that is so largely mixed with wool in ordinary home-made goods. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 3.—One of the most per cent. ad valorem, thus increasing ury on the meaning of the worsted

was invoiced and entered for the ware- Supposing the difference is the meas- think about -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ure or advantage gained by the American farmer, it benefits only those who grow wool, and every other It will be remembered that during farmer pays the tax without even this the Presidential campaign last year small and questionable benefit. This the Republican party made liberal use is only one example of hundreds of John Bull as a scare-crow for wage- which might be mentioned, all of earners. He was represented as the which bear heavily upon the farmers. No doubt every thoughtful farmer cratic administration and as prepar- will be able to give an answer to the ing to gobble up all American indus- question just now so widely distries in the event of the re-election of cussed: Why are farmers poor? if Mr. Cleveland. The working-men he will turn his thoughts this way .-

THE SUGAR TRUST. dustries through the co-operation of The Only Way to Relieve the People Is to Put Sugar on the Free List. Sugar raw and refined should go on the free list. The tax paid last year directly into the Treasury amounted to over three-fourths of the actual value of the enormous quantity of 2,521,098,473 pounds (two thousand five hundred and twenty-one million pounds). In addition to this tax a combination of "Captains of Industry" known as the Sugar Trust is this year taking advantage of the restrictions imposed on this market by the tariff laws to extort an enormous amount in private taxation for their own benefit. glasses pushed back above her fore-The estimated net profits of the re- | head, and before her stood Dot holding finers' tariff ring last year was \$19,- outstretched a brilliant skein of wool labor" we are warned against is being | 000,000. This year the robbery will | upon her chubby little hands. be much heavier. The trust claims that the advance is due to a decreased a slight frown, "you's so slow." supply of raw sugar-to natural laws of supply and demand. It is not worth but went on with the utmost precision. while to argue on that point while a Slowly the yarn reeled over the chubby tax of three-fourths of the value of all | thumbs, slowly went on the winding sugar used in the American market is about grandma's ball. paid by the consumer. Such a taxso interferes with the laws of supply and the other, like a barn-yard fowl, and demand that while it exists it is ab- gave at intervals a tremendous sigh as surd to talk of high price being due to evidence of her weariness. natural causes. If with all sugar, refined and raw, on the free list, the Refiners' Trust can then control the you's old 'zasperatin' hisself." market, it will be fair trade and no

As a matter of fact no trust can long control an open market on any staple article. Abolish the sugar tax and the refiners' ring will be abolished with it. | The Republic is heartly in favor of tired to deaf, and there you go on the abolition of both the tax and the | windin' jes' as if you was asleep." trust created by the tax. The Republican party is urged by certain Republady. lican papers to pursue this course ard Republican speakers have frequently attacked the tax as a tribute paid to Louisiana. This is untrue, as the Louisiana industry is already virtually twinkle in her eye; well, we will soon ruined under the tax, but even if the be through, and you can lie down and Louisiana planters were highly pros- rest." perous, it would be grossly unjust to the people to keep them so. The tariff | incautiously said Dot, "with Willie and question has assumed a shape where Rose. They're jumping now, don't the fight, if made at all, must be made | you hear 'em drandma?' abolishing or cutting the tax on one sit on this chair," pulling one beside that within four months after the article at a time, and this is the time Dot.

both houses of Congress and the Presi- ness. dency. It will be obliged to show its the land." Without Government assist- dear, and we will soon be through," not practice this extortion. The tax | slowly winding as before. should be abolished outright. Put all if the trust can survive by a fair trade | impatience returned. in an open market, let it survive. -St. Louis Republic.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-Tanner's little scheme of rerating pensioners has made the Administration feel very sick.-Kansas

City News. ----Uncle Sam's four new baby girls are said to be doing finely. They will doubtless grow rapidly and be a credit to their sire, as they will naturally inherit a good constitution from the old man. -St. Paul Pioneer | dear, how did that come?"

-- "Re-rating" is the name politely given to the plan of reducing the surplus pursued by Mr. Harrison's Pension Commissioner. It would be more accurate to call it by a simpler name -it is theft.-St. Louis Republic. -No President before Harrison

ever so cynically disregarded the pledges of his party, broke his own promises and repartisanized the public service as has the pious Mr. Harrison during the four months of his incumbency.-N. Y. World. -- "An uncalled-for insult" is the

way Orator Horr characterizes the tender of the Consulship to Valparaiso to him. There seems to be a wide discrepancy between Orator Horr's estimate of himself and other people's estimate of him. -Boston Herald.

-There is of course no reason why Mr. Depew should not go to the Duke of Devonshire's ball, or Mr. Russell Harrison dine with Queen Victoria, if it pleases them. But the announcement reads somewhat oddly in contrast with the hatred of every thing British expressed by Republican partisans during the last campaign. The journals which have taken so much delight in abusing Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps for "toadying to the aristocracy" will no doubt preserve a discreet silence in this instance. - Boston

Decline of Sheep Husbandry. In 1883 a Republican administration was in power and the protective tariff The prices were so low as to astonish was "in the hands of its friends." an American purchaser; 50 cents, 621 The Democratic administration did cents, 75 cents and less than one dol- not come in until 1885. Nevertheless, lar a yard for the best grades. For the State official reports show that \$3.50 cloth for a full suit of such goods in 1884 the number of sheep in Ohio as cost \$20 here could be purchased. | was but 4,968,794, a decrease in one But on looking up the list of import year of 162,126. That loss could not duties it is found that our supposed be chargeable to a "Democratic paternal Government exacts a tax scheme for free wool and free woolupon these cloths of 50 cents per ens," nor to the constructions put by pound, and in addition thereto of 35 Democratic Secretaries of the Treasthe cost more than 100 per cent; on clause in the tariff-a construction, by the cheapest of the goods it is 170 per the way, which, when made, strictly cent. And this tax is said to be for followed Republican precedents. It the farmers' interest and for their pro- | was under the existing tariff, framed

by Republicans, construed by Repub-Let us see how this tax protects the licans, administered by Republicans, farmer. It is supposed that the im- and the loss in that one year was more port duty on foreign wood makes up than five times greater than the loss for this loss to the farmers. In En- in the two years following the introgland the wool of which these goods duction of "the Democratic scheme from Trinidad the value of the sugar was is made is worth 22 cents per pound. for free wool." That is something much greater than the price at which it In New York it is worth 30 cents. for the Ohio sheep-raising farmers to

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

WHISTLE CARES AWAY

Have you any petty cares, boys? Whistle them away, There's nothing cheers the spirits, Like a merry roundelay.

No matter for the heart-aches, 'Neath silk or hodden gray, For the sake of those who love you. Just whistle them away.

'Tis strange how soon friends gather About a cheerful face; That smiling eyes and lips count mo Than beauty, wealth or grace; But I have seen it tried, boys,

The brave heart leaps to work, and strives To whistle it away. Then as you climb life's hill, boys. Put music in your toil. Turn to your trator trials, A whistle for a foil;

When trouble comes to stay,

Be steadfast in the right, boys, Whate're the world may say, Temptations never conquer those Who whistle them away! -Mary A. Denison, in Youth's Companion

TROUBLESOME KNOTS. How Little Dot Was Taught That They

Never Can Be Smoothed Out. They made a pretty picture, did grandmother and little Dot. Grandmother sat in her low rocking-chair, with her

"Hurry up, drandma," said Dot, with Grandma took no heed, apparently,

Dot stood first upon one foot, then

"You's 'zasperatin'," she at last broke out; 'really and truly, drandma,

"What?" cried the startled old lady, who had been intent on her winding, or perhaps lost in a reverie of other days; "what is that you are saying, Dot?" "I said you was a 'zasperatin' old poke," replied Dot, firmly. "I is most

"Well, I never!" gasped the old

I pretended to be intent upon the work before me, yet could scarce refrain from laughing aloud. "Tired, eh!" queried grandma with a

"No, I'm going out to jump rope,"

for impartial justice. It is plainly "Ah, you are going to rest your right. John Bull wanted our markets impossible to scale down the present weary limbs by jumping rope," tariff horizontally. The only method | replied grandma. "Well, so that you them. But it was hardly to be ex- by which reform is possible is through won't be entirely used up, suppose you

> Dot sulkily complied, but as she did The Republican party.has control of so dropped her hands in feigned weari-

"See," cried grandma, "you are relations to the sugar trust which now | letting strands of the wool slip over "has its fingers in every sugar bowl in your fingers. Hold up your hands, ance and connivance, the trust could and on went the old lady placidly and

Dot for a space looked the picture grades of sugar on the free list, and of youthful resignation, but soon her

> "Hurry up," she cried, vehemently. "You're enough to 'zasperate the patience of Job," and again I saw her siyly drop a loop or two from her fingers, as she moved restlessly upon the chair.

> Grandma looked at her reprovingly, but hastened somewhat her movements. There was a pause presently in the winding. The old lady brought her spectacles down from her forehead, and peered at the skein of wool. "There's a snarl," she said, "dear,

> "It's an awful hard knot," cheerfully said Miss Dot, after grandma had made several attempts to disentangle the snarl. "I dess you had better get it all right, drandma, and we'll wind the ball 'nother time."

> "Oh, no, Dot, we'll get it all right now," replied grandma with a jerk. Snap went the strand. Several minutes we consumed in straightening the skein, and grandma carefully knotted the broken threads together before resuming her winding.

The sounds of laughing and jumping outside the window came borne in upon the stillness of the room. Another petulant movement from Dot. "I is so nervous, I can't hold still,"

ging at the wool. "Dear, dear, another knot," cried grandma, peering over her spectacles at Dot. "Why, at this rate we will never get through.

she next exclaimed, impatiently tug-

But at last it was done, and away scampered Dot, every vestige of ill-humor banished from her pretty face. Grandma's glance met mine.

"The wool is for her own stockings," quietly said she, as if in answer to something she read in my eyes, "and I intend those knots shall teach her a lesson which mere words would fail to accomplish. Youthful experiences, if rightly impressed, may serve to guard the future from sterner ones.

gazing upon pictures of the past-reflected in her own dim eyes, in the fitting smile upon brow or lip.

Well, if grandma had been slow in winding the ball, it was more than she was in lessening it again. How fast her needles flew! Early in the morning, late at night went on the knitting. Dot's eyes watched the progress of the stockings, and her admiration was un- I could haul big loads in it. bounded over their hue.

"Red stockies, and a red hood, and red mitties! My, it 'pears Sunday won't ever come!"

"Crimson," corrected grandma; "not red." But it mattered little to Dot wagon. Then what do you suppose that what the color was named when she dog did? He just ran home and barked drew the bright stockings upon her and barked until he made father come chubby legs and over them again a pair back with him. of shining new shoes.

wind the woel you know. Dot."

"Yes," assented the little one, with proud air, "wasn't I dood, grandma?" "And you so tired, too," went on

grandma, ignoring her question. "And so nervous," responded Dot. "Yes, and you called me a 'zasperatin' old poke," gravely responded grandma, 'and snapped the thread on purpose to make me give over the wind-

Dot opened wide her eyes. "How did you know that?" she queried. "Now don't say a 'little bird' told you drandma, 'cause I'se tired to deaf hearin' that story."

"Never mind how I knew, Dot. The fact remains that there were knots in my fair ball of wool, and knots, you know, can never be straightened out, never!"

Dot looked at her grandma reflec-

"Didn't you ever make knots in your drandma's wool?" she asked, soberly. "None but what I had to pay for," replied the old lady, suppressing a smile. "Knots are troublesome things. Dot, as ou may find out before you are many days older."

Off to Sunday-school hied Dot the next morning, resplendent in new attire. Grandma smiled grimly when she returned with a perceptible limp in her

"Somefin is hurtin' my heel," she informed us at dinner, reluctantly. "Your new shoes, I suppose," suggested her mother, "you had best take

them off and put on your old ones." But Dot demurred, and like her elders, sometimes, for vanity's sake, endured the torture the remainder of the day.

Grandma said never a word. Bedtime came, and with a sigh of relief Dot drew off her shoes.

"It's in my stockie," said she, after due examination; "there's two dreat big enots in the heel." "Knots?" echoed grandma.

There was no stupidity about our bright Dot, and she understood all the meaning conveyed in grandma's tone and look at once.

"Knots of impatience, Dot," I could not refrain from saying, "for which you have suffered all day long." "And undutifulness," added grand-

ma, "and covert untruthfulness." Dot turned the color of her stock-"You might have smooved 'em out,"

she said, carefully examining her blistered heel. "Out of the wool, perhaps," answered grandma earnestly, "but not so easily the knots when formed in the skein

of character, Dot." Several days after grandma beckoned me to approach an open door. Within could be heard the voices of Dot, Willie and Rose. An altercation was evidently in progress concerning the destruction of a doll. In a rocking-chair sat Dot with a pair of grandma's spectacles upon her nose. Gravely she peered over them at the flushed face of Willie.

"Who broke Dolly's head?" she nuestioned. "Rose!" answered he, promptly.

"Dear, dear," exclaimed Dot, bending forward, "such a snarl as you are dettin' the skein into, Willie!" "What skein?" asked he, sulkily.

"Did you or didn't you break Dolly's head?" she continued, without answering his question.

"No, I didn't!" This very emphatic-"'Nother knot in the skein,' said Dot, imitating grandma's tone and manner to perfection, "'nother dreat

big knot, my child, 'cause-'cause 1

saw you do it." An impressive silence, broken only

by Willie's sniffles. "Keep on tellin' stories, Willie," gravely went on the little monitor, "and you'll det all tangled up likelike a skein of wool when you let your hands drop. Then comes knots, and knots never can be smooved out, never. They'll get knitted into your hide, my child, and-and div' you a heap of torment. I know!" and pushing the spectacles back upon her head, Dot sank into a gentle reverie, so much like her grandma's that the smile died from our lips, and the dear old lady, as we tiptoed back to our room, said in trembling tones: "Heaven bless the child!" -Mrs. Nora Marble, in N. Y. Ob-

What Bravo Did.

My dog Bravo is a splendid old fellow, I tell you! Four years ago, when papa went to the State Fair, he brought him to me. Se was a puppy then. He is part Newfoundland and part mastiff, and weighs over a hundred pounds.

Uncle Frank made me just the nicest little wagon, and Uncle Charles made me a real leather harness that fitted beautifully. It is nice to have somebody in the family that can make wagons and harnesses. In the winter I have a sled, instead of a wagon.

Bravo makes a nice horse, and I think I had rather have him than a real pony-no, I mean I had almost rather, for sometimes he runs away, especially if he sees a rabbit.

Last week I was going over to Bennie's through the woods path, and a rabbit ran out before him. Bravo saw him, of course, and wanted to catch him. I couldn't stop him, so The old lady's favorite expression, I just clung to the wagon and "I know," played about her firmly let him go. Oh, how he did closed lips, but she gave no utterance run! I think if he was a horse to them as with ball in hand she sat he would beat Goldsmith's Maid. It pictures whose light and shadows were in the road, but when the rabbit took was all well enough as long as he kept to the woods, he followed and the wagon turned upside down with me under it. The thills broke short off and away went the dog.

It didn't hurt me much, but it was wedged between the trees somehow and I couldn't get out. You see Uncle Frank had made it deep and long, so

Did I cry? Well, I guess I did, and screamed, too, as loud as ever I could Pretty soon Bravo came back, but he couldn't get me out, although he scratched and scratched around the

It isn't many dogs would do that, sir. "You will be proud of these stock- and I forgave him for tipping me over. ings," said grandma, on Saturday night, He was sorry. I know, for he has beas she rounded the toe with a bit of haved famously ever since, and—there white wool, "because you helped me to he is now. I guess I'll try it again — wind the woel you know. Dot." Youth's Companion.